

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; moderate, shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 60; lowest, 46.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

TURKISH ARMY IN PALESTINE IS SHATTERED; BRITISH TAKE NAZARETH, CAPTURING 18,000; FOCH TO WAGE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

REVENUE BILL TO BE SLASHED BY SENATORS

Finance Committee Is Disposed to Change Measure to Suit McAdoo.

CONSUMPTION TAX PLAN

Smoot Favors Levies on Sugar, Tea, Coffee and Other Articles.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Finance Committee of the Senate will plunge at once into the work of revising the revenue bill which the House passed unanimously last Tuesday. Its revision promises to be of the most drastic character.

In the Senate Committee there is a disposition to eliminate one of the compromises between Secretary McAdoo and the Ways and Means Committee with the change to be effected along lines which promise to gratify Secretary McAdoo and disappoint the House.

The Finance Committee wants none of the provisions of the House measure under which the Secretary of the Treasury will be called on to investigate and determine whether the great volume of revenue will be obtained through application of a war profits tax or an excess profits tax.

It is to be questioned whether the Finance Committee in redrafting the measure applying to war and excess profits will go to the limit which some conservative members suggest and wipe out excess profits taxation altogether and apply only war profits, but this will be determined.

Senator McAdoo favors retention of existing excess profits tax and the addition to the tax laws by this bill of the war profits tax to gather in the major portion of the profits of industry through the war.

Some Republicans on the Finance Committee will press for simplification of the whole tax scheme and the elimination of a number of minor taxes existing under the present law through the substitution of the war profits tax, a 1 per cent. tax on sales and the establishment of a schedule of consumption taxes broader in scope than anything of the sort proposed, but later rejected when the present law was in the making.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, said recently that the consumption taxes might be found a valuable addition to the list of tax subsidies and expressed the view that the argument often advanced against their application would not hold water if close scrutiny of the effect on prices brought about through heavy taxes on manufacturers or producers of the articles proposed to be taxed on the consumption list was made.

Senator Smoot's Attitude.

Senator Smoot in another Senator who will favor consumption taxes with even more insistence than Senator Simmons, to whom they appeal more in the nature of a last resort in raising out a consumption bill. Senator Smoot believes that a sugar, tea, coffee, spices and other articles of less essentiality should be moderately taxed for the direct value of the revenue which they would produce.

Tomorrow Senator Thomas (Col.) will address the Senate in opposition to the present provisions of the bill under which the burden of determination whether excess profits or war profits taxes shall be applied is placed on the Treasury Department. Senator Thomas holds that the proposed method of adjustment of the tax is unconstitutional.

Senator Smoot and other Republican leaders are less concerned about the constitutionality of the proposed law than its efficacy. They will lend every effort to its elimination by the committee.

It is the present plan of the Finance Committee to begin deliberations on the revenue bill with a study of the income tax provisions.

"WILSON TO BE JOINT" CANDIDATE IN 1920

London "Pictorial" Hears Both Parties Have Agreed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Sunday Pictorial, which is owned by Lord Rothermere, a brother of Viscount Northcliffe, says:

"We learn from an excellent source that the Republican and Democratic parties of the United States are jointly agreed to nominate Woodrow Wilson for President at the next election. It is said that he will remain in office until after peace is declared. The unwritten law that no man shall be President for more than two terms will be waived."

Austrians Revolt at Fighting in France

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22.—A Russian agency telegraph, dated Tarskoe Selo, September 20, relates that an Austrian regiment at Kovno mutinied, refusing to obey orders transferring it to the western front to fight with the Germans. The regiment hoisted the red flag and two other regiments sided with the mutineers, opposing their departure.

TOKIO CABINET IS FORCED OUT

Siberian Intervention Plan Believed to Have Caused Trouble in Japan.

STRONGER FORCE WANTED

Policy With Respect to Chinese Loans Also a Factor in Downfall.

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (delayed).—The Japanese Cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchi, which had held office since October, 1916, resigned to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The resignation of the Terauchi Cabinet has been expected by close observers of Far Eastern affairs for some time. Differences between the diplomatic advisory council of Japan and the military authorities over the Siberian intervention plan and the Terauchi Government's Chinese policy were ascribed as particular causes for the Cabinet's recent difficulties.

The Siberian intervention plan caused dissatisfaction because of disagreement as to how the plan should be carried out. In the first place the diplomatic advisers of the Terauchi Government were strenuously opposed to the plan of the prominent military leaders of Japan.

It has recently been reported that Gen. Uyehara, Chief of Staff, was particularly nettled over the turn of events and it is known he did not attend the war conference held at the Prime Minister's residence last July. Gen. Uyehara was against Siberian intervention, but favored a much stronger Japanese expedition than the one actually sent forth.

There have been reported serious differences between Gen. Uyehara and Gen. Ohshima, the Japanese War Minister. Gen. Tanaka, Vice Chief of Staff, and a man well liked by the Premier, has been at odds with the Chief of Staff, and Viscount Uchida, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Russia, is said to have been working with strong political backing to bring about the downfall of the Terauchi Government.

Whether the new Japanese Government will feel obliged to follow a more "exclusive Japanese" policy with respect to loans, etc., in China remains to be seen. Last reports from the Far East state that H. Nishihara, agent of the Japanese Prime Minister, concluded the Kihwa Railway loan and the forest and mine loan of Kirin and Heilungkiang. He was pronounced against American loans to China and spoke openly against the strenuous efforts of American financiers.

Count Terauchi was a strong supporter of Nishihara and it may be that anti-Japanese feeling in China which resulted from Nishihara's efforts had a bearing on the Cabinet crisis in Tokyo.

DENMARK SEES HOPE IN AMERICAN TREATY

Expects to Receive Material Now Badly Needed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22.—The Danish newspapers, which have not had time yet to judge the American treaty in detail, express satisfaction over the treaty and, with few exceptions, are very small, but they help to fill the worst gap and keep at work the laborers who would otherwise be idle.

The most important need of Denmark now is fertilizer, to help the productivity of the Danish soil, or at least enough to keep it from becoming a marked degree. The home supply has diminished greatly owing to the extensive slaughter of cattle made necessary by the lack of fodder.

The happy settlement of the difficulties of the situation shows that Denmark may reckon on such understanding and sympathy. Naturally the quantities of materials needed are small, but they help to fill the worst gap and keep at work the laborers who would otherwise be idle.

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WILL SEEK TO DESTROY, NOT DRIVE ENEMY

Allied Generalissimo Expected to Manoeuvre to Force Decisive Battle.

HAMMERING TOO COSTLY

Utter Defeat of One of Kaiser's Armies Regarded as Surest Way to Peace.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—Prospects of the present allied offensive continuing into the winter are discussed by military writers here and throughout they point out that even in Flanders, where conditions are most unfavorable for winter campaigning, the first battle of Ypres lasted well into November, while the battle of Cambrai last year was fought in the same month. There is a general belief that Marshal Foch will not allow the Germans any breathing spell until they are well out of the Hindenburg line, after which the allied armies will be operating over a country hitherto untouched by fighting and therefore easier to manoeuvre over in winter weather.

The failure of German counter attack manoeuvres has proved that the Germans are unable to recover the initiative, which is now firmly held by Marshal Foch and the allied commanders. Spencer Wilkinson, writing in the Sunday Times and discussing the strategy of Marshal Foch, says that he belongs to the school of Napoleon, and who always have Napoleon methods in their minds. He asserts that it is certain that Marshal Foch will try to realize these ideas in practice and continue:

"Marshal Foch will not dream of driving the Germans back to the Rhine by hammering their fronts. That is what they would like, for on that plan they feel sure that the allied losses, before reaching the Rhine, would amount to such a total as to leave the Allies exhausted before peace is obtained."

It is likely to Force a Battle.

"It may be certain that when the moment of opportunity comes Marshal Foch will direct his forces as to compel the enemy to fight in battle order to escape capture. The German army which loses the Rhine will have to surrender. Toward creating this opportunity all the thoughts and moves of Marshal Foch are devoted."

The Germans still believe that by holding their lines one after another they can outwear the Allies, leaving Germany mistress of eastern Europe. The German people naturally are not so confident as they were six months ago, but they won't change mind completely until they hear the news, which it will be impossible to conceal, of a whole army and one after another of their great fortresses. Not until then will they alter their tones of peace as dictators, but as suppliants. Not until then will the Allies be justified in using the word Victory.

Economy in Great Blow.

"Nobody realizes as well as Marshal Foch and the best French strategists the enormous difficulties which confront an attempt to deliver such blows. It is impossible to break through an enemy holding 300 miles of entrenched line without terrible battle and a fearful loss. Only a strong man will face that undertaking. But Marshal Foch belongs to the school which thinks it more economical to make a great sacrifice of life, with a decisive victory and a quarter of million of prisoners than to push back the enemy a few miles yearly at the price of the English casualties."

J. L. Garvin, writing in the Observer.

It is Marshal Foch who now has the advantage of the interior line and he is to have it more and more if the Hindenburg bulwark can be broken. Between Cambrai and St. Quentin, where the Allies are now facing the most favorable portion of the line for the use of the methods so favorably employed in smashing the German defences, or between St. Gobain massif and the Chemin des Dames, or if an equally memorable blow could be struck anywhere on the Verdun-Voges front the Germans would be more than sufficient as a climax.

"This campaign is an earnest for the next and there are possibilities as large in other areas, where it is needless to remain conscious throughout the day and night that the enemy is working on a sort of coup d'etat in the valley of the Nile. The report adds that he is working in conjunction with another force of the country arrived at the Archbishops' house last night and to-day."

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SINKING.

Physicians in St. Paul Fear Death of the Prelate is Near.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 22.—Although slightly refreshed by a brief sleep to-day, Archbishop John Ireland was so gravely ill to-night that his physicians feared he would not live until morning.

Oxygen and other stimulants were used to-day to strengthen the Archbishop's heart action. The aged prelate remained conscious throughout the day and told those who visited him he was awaiting the end patiently. A number of prominent churchmen from various parts of the country arrived at the Archbishops' house last night and to-day.

Ex-Monarchs Seek Funds.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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PARIS, Sept. 22.—Former King Constantine of Greece, says a dispatch from Zurich, has entered upon a new scheme to gain funds. This time he is working on a sort of coup d'etat in the valley of the Nile. The report adds that he is working in conjunction with another force of the country arrived at the Archbishops' house last night and to-day.

Ex-Monarchs Seek Funds.

Report That Bavarian Fired at Hindenburg

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—News of the utmost significance is contained in despatches from Switzerland and from Holland on conditions in Germany and Austria-Hungary. A Zurich newspaper says that a Bavarian officer in a violent rage attempted to attack Field Marshal von Hindenburg and also asserts on the authority of German deserters that the Bavarian Crown Prince also shot at Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who escaped injury.

Swiss Socialist newspapers report that serious difficulties have arisen between the South German politicians and the Prussian dictators. Rioting at Salzburg, Austria, because of the famine conditions there resulted in a street battle. Workmen, tradesmen and soldiers attacked the Government palace, which was pillaged.

Soldiers who were called to stop the disorder fired on the rioters, killing several.

HAIGH HAMMERS AT MANY POINTS

Series of Local Attacks Believed to Herald Another Big Blow in France.

ENEMY KEPT GUESSING

From Flanders to Below St. Quentin British Strike for Small Gains.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The British on their battle front in western France have extended their action over almost the whole line in a series of "local operations" which seem to be a prelude to a larger movement. It is usually in this fashion that Marshal Foch likes to set the Germans to guessing what is going to happen to them next, and usually they guess wrong. If not as to locality, then as to the time and extent of the attack. In the Marne drive it was the latter; in the St. Michel salient the allied generalissimo fooled them completely as to the time.

Of the numerous minor actions along the British front from Flanders out to the sea, the most important, as regards the River Scarpe, which flows through Arras. In this action the British advanced on a two mile front. East of Epheby, which is between Cambrai and St. Quentin, they improved their position and captured several strong points that were very useful to them a little later.

Attack on Moenvres Repulsed.

North of this point they pushed forward in the district south of Villers Guislain, and also repulsed another German attack on Moenvres. The Germans attacked yesterday northwest of La Bassée, in Flanders, but the attack was not pressed and came to nothing.

Berlin seems to attach considerable importance to the action northwest of St. Quentin. The report issued to-day says that the British, accompanied by tanks and aviators, launched a "great united attack" but this assault, as well as succeeding ones, were "repulsed," as attacks by the Allies' troops always are—in the German reports.

In the French sectors, north of the Aisne and southwest of St. Quentin, there was unusually heavy artillery firing during the night. French troops made successful raids against the German positions in the Champagne and in Lorraine. Two German raids on the Vesle were repulsed.

French Advance Further.

The Associated Press observer with the French army in France says Gen. Debenedy's troops continued to advance to-day toward La Fere road, south of St. Quentin. They reached Lambay, the Capenne and Le Moulin (arms and the Vendu Forest, which is only 1,000 yards from the road and about a mile from the Oise River.

As the French draw nearer the Hindenburg line around St. Quentin the Germans multiply their efforts to keep them from it. North of the Somme they appear to be organizing a defensive system on the line of heights which runs parallel to the Hindenburg position from east of Holnon to Hill 123, south of Holnon, and thence through Hill 138, east of St. Quentin, to Ballois heights on the road from Ham to St. Quentin.

This line is being feverishly fortified against tanks with mine fields. All the eastern slopes of these heights are utilized to shelter troops, which appear to be quite dense there.

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Ex-Monarchs Seek Funds.

TURKS UNABLE TO MAKE STAND BEFORE BRITISH

Victorious Army Presses On Vigorously With Cavalry and Infantry.

ARABS HAVE A SHARE

Enemy Demoralized. Bodies Often Retiring to Points Already Held by British.

By W. T. MARSEY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN PALESTINE, Sept. 20, via Cairo, Sept. 21 (delayed).—The immense importance of Gen. Allenby's victory cannot be exaggerated. Under the pressure exerted everywhere by our troops, full of enthusiasm and undeterred by long marches and much fighting, the Turkish army is in full retreat, and we have driven them from a wide tract of country in two days.

Our cavalry is in the Plain of Esdraelon astride of the Haifa-Beisan railway, a few miles south of Nazareth. The infantry is north of the Wadi esh Shair and the mountain pass to Nablus and other infantry facing east is harassing the enemy's retirement toward the Nablus road through a country which favors the soldiers who throw away their kits and endeavor to get free.

Vast Captures of Supplies.

Thousands of prisoners are passing through our camps and they are still coming in an unbroken stream. It is impossible to estimate the vast quantity of machine guns, motors, ammunition, stores and rolling stock we have taken, which the Turks will find very difficult to replace. On the low ground and in the passes there is a great quantity of transport which is impossible because the men took the horses in the effort to escape the advancing troops or because they were smashed by our attacks. The railway communications have been damaged everywhere.

The Arab regulars and the Bedouin levies have done invaluable service in cutting the Hedjaz railway north and south of Beirut and the line tunneling to the west of it. Although some of the enemy are putting up vigorous rear-guard fights in the hills they cannot stop our progress. Large parties of Turks are bewildered by meeting our troops in unexpected places and we hear continually of Turks retiring to positions that we occupied several hours previously.

The battle is far from finished and it is too soon to predict the full results, but the defeat of the Turks was severe even yesterday.

Passage to Samaria Closed.

The Londoners and Indians made a swift march from Wadi Fulk across marshy ground to Tulkeran, where with the aid of a mounted brigade they rounded up such transport as was on the move. From Tulkeran the infantry moved north to the railway, which the Australians destroyed yesterday, in order to deny this pass to Samaria to the Turks.

Other infantry, which carried the coastal defenses in our marvelous rush, faced east and their progress through the rough hilly country was rapid, considering the ease with which the mountain tracks could be defended by a few machine guns. Some of them are approaching Samaria and Mosul. Although at first they resisted stubbornly, the rear guards of the Turks now are retreating hastily toward Affek and Beisan, where our cavalry is waiting for them.

An attack near the Nablus road, which began the operation, was brilliantly conducted. Welsh, Indian and Cape battalions all shared in the success. A mixed brigade commenced a most difficult night march on Wednesday over the mountainous country to the east, climbing over the watershed and then clambering down the steep slopes.

Continued on Second Page.

"Days Off Lightened by 'Sun' Sent Cigarettes"

SO wrote to a personal friend an air fighter, one of the famous Ninety-fourth, in the last letter sent back by him before he was killed in action. He had complained because the air men didn't get smokes and this was written to retract the complaint. Oak street made good in his block party and could not wait till a business day to tell the fund so. With songs, lights, parades and music last Saturday was "some night" in the lower East Side. Read of the affair on page 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TO BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Continued on Third Page.

Baku Citizens Fought Invading Turks Two Days and Massacre Followed

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STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22.—A telegram from Petrograd, dated yesterday, says that the entry of Turkish troops into Baku (the Caucasian oil city reported captured by the Turks last week after the British forces had evacuated it) is considered in Government circles to be a most flagrant breach of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

The telegram adds that, according to the stories told by eyewitnesses who afterward fled from Baku, the town was defended for two days by the inhabitants, principally the working classes, who finally succumbed before the superior invading forces of Turks and Kurds. The town was captured on the sixteenth, when scenes of massacre and rapine ensued, the population suffering fearful outrages at the hands of the pillaging Kurds.

The town buildings and the naphtha works were set on fire and material damage was done.

YANK RAIDERS ENTER HAUMONT

Sharp Fighting Occurs in the Streets, Where 29 of Enemy Are Captured.

ANOTHER PATROL GETS 5

Sixty or More German Casualties Also Result From Two Bold Dashes.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN LORRAINE, Sept. 22.—American troops made two successful raids on the German lines southeast of St. Michel early this morning, taking twenty-nine prisoners in the region of Haumont and five prisoners southeast of Charey. Both raids were preceded by barrages.

Patrols from the region of Haumont were killed or injured. Other patrols from the Charey region estimated that the barrage killed at least a score of Germans.

The prisoners taken southeast of Charey were machine gunners. The Americans captured two heavy machine guns. At Haumont the Germans were captured in dugouts where they had taken refuge from the stiff American barrage.

The Germans answered with their artillery along the American front. The first American barrage began soon after midnight. The other started at 2 o'clock. Both continued for two hours.

Sharp Fighting in Haumont.

A unit of the American raiders entered Haumont, where the Germans had been using a church tower as an observation post. Sharp fighting took place in the streets of the village, the Americans getting the better of the Germans and obtaining the information desired. They then returned to their own lines.

A patrol found several new dugouts in the region of Haumont and indicated that the Germans were continuing to dig in. Another patrol reported enemy trenches and numerous machine gun emplacements south of Dommarin.

When the American barages started the Germans apparently believed that another offensive had opened, and filled the sky with rockets and signal shells. The heavy shelling apparently caused confusion on the enemy front, because after the first barrage it was more than twenty minutes before the Germans replied.

Enemy Has New Gas Projector.

A summary of German operations shows that on the night of September 15-16 there were sent into the American lines 5,000 gas shells with almost no serious effect. It developed from the character of the fire and from an examination of gas shells which failed to explode that the Germans are using a new type of gas projector. The shell or canister is about twenty-four inches long by six inches in diameter. The range of the projector is some 400 yards greater than those previously in use. Two hundred of the new shells which fell between the advanced post and the front line contained phosgene gas. The greater part of the gas shells so far used by the Germans, however, contained mustard gas.

German airplanes were active Friday night in the region between the Moselle River and St. Benoit, northeast of St. Michel. The forward area was bombed practically all night.

German artillery kept up a harassing fire on Priest Woods, Rappes Woods and the village of Pex-en-Haye. The road to Thiaucourt is being shelled intermittently.

The Germans are reported to be working on dugouts to the west of Pagny and to the east of Haumont. Similar activity has been observed near Jussy, Dampvillain and south of Dommarin.

The American Engineers' detachment is now operating a complete German narrow gauge railroad in the St. Michel salient. The Americans having captured thirty-eight one man gasoline locomotives during the offensive.

In Thiaucourt the Americans took six of these locomotives, which were in running order. Several other engines had been damaged.

Continued on Third Page.

GERMANS RUSH AID TO BULGARS

French and Serbians Pass Kavadar in Effort to Turn Babuna Pass.

REACH VARDAR RAILWAY

Advance in Bend of Cerna River Reaches Depth of 13 Miles.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Reports of the Franco-Serbian advance received in London to-day indicate the serious defeat of the Bulgarians, whose army being reinforced hastily by the Germans. The foremost troops of the Franco-Serbians have passed Kavadar (thirty-two miles northeast of Pripjat) and approximately five miles from the Bulgarian front. An obvious endeavor to turn Babuna Pass.

With other allied troops they also have reached the Vardar railway at Legost Dzhir Kapli, thus cutting the main lines of communication of the Bulgarian forces on the Vardar-Lake Bolman front. The allied advance of the Franco-Serbs now has some forty miles from the starting point.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—As the Franco-Serbs press on in the Vardar Valley against the Bulgarian positions the Italians have joined the Allied offensive in Macedonia with a vigorous advance in the bend of the Cerna River to the east of Monastir, and have captured the front enemy positions. An official statement issued by the War Office in Rome brought this news to London.

At the same time the Serbians have not dropped their opportunity of keeping the retreating Bulgarians and German reinforcements in flight. An official statement from the Serbian War Office received in London to-day says that on Friday the Franco-Serbs plunged forward a distance of more than thirteen miles. The statement reads:

We yesterday advanced more than twenty kilometers (more than thirteen miles) toward the north. Our front line is now about thirty kilometers north of Kavadar. In addition to the town we have liberated another and fifteen villages. Twelve guns have been taken by our cavalry.

After the capture of the town the Bulgarians set fire to the villages and plundered all that remained of the poverty stricken population, thus treating them as enemies in spite of the claims of the Sofia Government that this population is not Serbian, but Bulgarian.

Gen. Allenby has followed Napoleon's plan for invading Syria. The northern half of Palestine is cut off from the southern half by the plain of Esdraelon, which runs right across the country from the sea to the Jordan. At the sea end of the plain is Acre; at the river end Beisan, the Biblical Bethshan, which defied the Crusaders where the Arabs dealt the old Byzantine rule its death blow.

Navy Times says the Turkish army in Palestine has ceased to exist. The navy helped in the coastal advance, just as it fought in Napoleon's invasion at Acre. The liberation of Palestine seems to be an accomplished fact of far reaching moral influence in the Christian, Jewish and Moslem worlds.

A telegram sent from Italian headquarters on Saturday asserts on credible authority that Turkey and Germany have concluded a secret treaty before Marshal Foch began his advance by which Turkey was allowed a free hand in Persia and Germany was to get important financial and other concessions in Asia Minor. Austria was to have certain advantages in the Balkans.

The plan of Gen. Allenby, like that of Napoleon, was to advance along the maritime plain through Sharon into Esdraelon, so cutting off the strong places of Samaria from its northern communications. Napoleon met and defeated the Turks at Tabor, not far from the Biblical Gibeah. Allenby had the advantage of the help of the Arabs

D'ANNUNZIO WINS HIGH DECORATION

King Victor Emmanuel Rewards British Fliers Also.

By WARD PRICE.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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ITALYAN HEADQUARTERS, Rome, Friday, Sept. 20 (delayed).—King Victor Emmanuel this afternoon presented to Major Gabriele d'Annunzio, as the head of the army who had saved the world from the high decoration of an officer of the military order of Savoy. A dozen British fliers on this front received the Italian silver medal for valor.

After the ceremony there was the largest review that has ever been held of the Italian Flying Corps; certainly one of the most striking spectacles since anywhere since flights